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**FROM THE EXPERIENCE  
OF POSITIVE PROFESSIONAL WORLDVIEW BUILDING  
WHEN TEACHING LINGUISTIC DISCIPLINES  
TO THE FUTURE LAWYER**

*The paper deals with the aspect of positive professional world outlook formation, which is considered a burning pedagogical and psychological problem today. The meaning of linguistic disciplines in this process is viewed as one of the most important. Today the society is in need of a person with objective view of reality, ability to understanding of his professional mission, able to mobilize himself to overcome difficulties, ready to decision making, regardless of external influences.*

In modern Russian society, is highly sought training a lawyer possessing an objective look to reality, critical thinking, understanding of his professional destiny, able to mobilize himself to overcome difficulties, ready to make decision, irrespective of external influences. The choice of moral guidelines in constantly changing social terms is determined by personal senses that a person constructs for himself in the process of education and professional activity.

The profession of a lawyer, as well as the profession of a teacher, a doctor, a psychologist, is associated with excessive emotional and intellectual stress and with possibility of being psychologically manipulated by other people.

By means of linguistic disciplines that are studied in the program of higher education (Russian and foreign languages), it is possible to develop attitude toward a man as a value, understanding of a man as a developing system, understanding of freedom of a man and sense of his life. Educational process of teaching linguistic disciplines helps to form an idea of the moral estimation of personal activity, about personality as a social phenomenon, forms skill of communication, experience of estimation of psychological features of personality, both in professional activity and in personal contact. Educational process organized in the interactive discussion of texts, in forming a statement, gives an opportunity to express attitude towards what has been read, brings up a positive professional worldview of the future lawyer [1].

The analysis of professional training of the future lawyers, officers of the Ministry of the Interior, obvious contradiction between the theory of education and practice of behavior is revealed, that encourages correction of the pedagogical process on

education of moral features of the future lawyers. A lawyer, carrying out professional activity in the field of law enforcement, collaborates with other people; he must stand on guard of truth, justice, wealth, honor and dignity of man. A lawyer must observe and preserve law as an external law of society, possessing morality, as an internal law of his personality [2, p. 17].

The issue of moral education of lawyers is being actively discussed by teachers and scientists. The formation of positive professional worldview of the future lawyers is connected with the formation of general-cultural, general-professional, professional competencies that should be possessed by a professional capable to effectively solve professional tasks in all their diversity [3]. Legal profession, similarly to the profession of a teacher, a doctor is connected with emotional and intellectual burden, and with possibility of psychological manipulation by other people. It imposes on a professional the requirement of personal maturity, responsibility in realization of this profession. As Koldin found: “The beginning of his professional activity puts a future lawyer in difficult terms, young people meet the breaches of law, and it negatively influences the personality of the young professional, and sometimes is imprinted in his worldview” [3]. Life compels to make a moral choice, often there occur material temptations which are not easy to overcome for a young man, therefore the task of development of positive professional world view arises, which will define attitude toward good and evil, caution against purchasing of illusive benefit, it will become a conscious life choice.

Formation of the professional, moral legal upbringing in the process of education at the institute consists in systematic, integrated, consistent, successive development and self-development of moral qualities of the future lawyers by means of mastering humanities, norms of law, norms of public moral of the Russian society and state. In the process of activity of a lawyer, self-education plays a substantial role, as the young man is going to make a choice of action, act, which depends not only on his knowledge but also on his persuasions, options, values, necessities. Morally legal education is an important social channel that gives an opportunity to form legal skills of the future lawyers, correlating them with the studying of humanities and legal disciplines. However, a capture of these skills takes place not only in the process of the specially organized educational activity but also under influence of different factors of social reality and their real behavior in life and service.

There arises a question of the effectiveness of training and possibility in a limited amount of educational time to form a valuable idea about the world in a future lawyer. In the conditions when considerable reduction of the amount of educational time happened for mastering the humanities taught at the institute, the necessity of humanitarian training of the future lawyer remains vital. Moreover, we should not ig-

nore the fact that training at the educational institution of the system of the Interior Ministry supposes much time spent on physical and special-service training, often from the time reserve released from the humanities disciplines schedule. Examining the pedagogical problem of the positive professional worldview of the future lawyers' development in higher educational establishments by means of the content senses of socially-humanities disciplines we keep in mind that training and extracurricular activity will activate self-knowledge of students, involve them in creative activity and deepen their readiness for the professional activity.

Disciplines of socially humanitarian cycle, such as foreign language, Russian, psychology, philosophy, are aimed at acquisition and fixing of communicative competences in organization of professional activity and in an interpersonal communication (Umanets). Within the framework of content of these disciplines inclusion of the future lawyer in multifaceted interactive cooperation is implemented that will be realized in the study group, in creative groups (in scientific and creative activity), in training, that will help in their future practical work with citizens, being in statuses of a victim, a witness or a suspect. The table of contents of the specified disciplines can be proved by the positive examples of lining up the relations of subjects of professional legal activity [4, p. 81]. In particular, holding for several years public lectures «Problems of jurisprudence in Russian classical literature», could be illustrative example of it. The subject of public lectures is very topical for a modern lawyer: «Russian literature is an encyclopedia for a lawyer», «Crime and punishment as an object of comprehension for the Russian writers», «Jury trial» (on works of F. M. Dostoevsky and L. N. Tolstoy); «Women criminal professions» (on works of F. M. Dostoevsky, L. N. Tolstoy, A. I. Kuprin, V. Krestovsky and others); «Crime against a child in Russian literature» (on works of A. P. Chekhov, F. M. Dostoevsky, L. N. Tolstoy, V. A. Gylyarovsky), «Bottom» of Russian life (on works of the Russian writers of the XIX–XX centuries); «Criminal environment in works of the Russian writers of the XIX–XX centuries», and also issues of education and becoming of the Russian officer: «Reflection in Russian literature of the XIX centuries of spiritual searches of the Russian officer»; «Traditions of education of the Russian officer» (on works of A. I. Kuprin, I. A. Bunin, L. N. Tolstoy etc.); «Negative phenomena in the officers' environment of the XIX–XIX centuries» (on works of A. S Pushkin, M. Yu. Lermontov, I. A. Bunin).

Russian and foreign classical literature is a unique and universal phenomenon that the idea about life, realized in literary characters, makes more real and long term, then actual life. The writers of «golden age» of Russian literature make us understand, that a spiritual line-up of a personality is in his main lines — experiencing, as-

pirations, choice of good or evil, disappointments, love, grief, happiness, remain unchanging in all times.

Significance of reading works of classical literature consists in widening of the worldview, i. e. an idea about the world of a modern man is correlated with timeless criteria, an idea about times and people, about the ways of development of Russia, cataclysms of its historical fate. At the same time the concept of such basic humanistic concepts as Motherland, people, freedom, law, duty, honor, conscience are being deepened, that is undoubtedly important for realization and illustration of legal sciences.

For the future lawyers it is important to know literature, fates of writers, because it is an encyclopedia of knowledge about a man. Unfortunately, a yesterday's school student has a very dim idea of what professional knowledge he can draw from literature. Pushkin A. S., for example, in his historical literary works made a research of the «Russian revolt, senseless and merciless»; he also examined the character who led the revolt with his leading features.

The Russian writers analyzed a man and life situations in different displays, for example, F. M. Dostoevsky investigated a man in the extreme circumstances of life: preparation for committing a crime, committing a crime, fear of exposing, repentance, impossibility of existence in such a psychological situation. Undoubtedly, themes of enforcement of punishment, analysis of criminal society as a subject of criminal activity, use of suicides in criminal aims are of great professional interest for the future lawyer. L. N. Tolstoy put a reader in a situation, when one has to make a choice in behalf of good or evil, to demonstrate firmness and responsibility for himself and the others. A. P. Chekhov for the Far-East residents is a personification of civil exploit. Nowadays the point of settlement and consolidation of the population on the Far East is only being discussed and Chekhov in his work «Island Sakhalin» worked out the «program of people saving» one hundred and twenty years ago.

Such themes as women's criminal professions, crime against a child, officer's and civil duty performance, education of the officers have a wide reflection in Russian literature and are exhaustive illustration at mastering legal profession. Thus, attraction to reading pieces of Russian literature is qualitatively another approach to the concept of education of the profession of a lawyer. The forms of attaching to literature in the modern world are quite various — reading books on paper and electronic devises, screen versions of literary works, listening to audiobooks. All these forms arise interest to an original source — literature.

Thus, in the process of theoretical training of the future lawyers working out the base for mastering special disciplines, with support on humanitarian training is needed. It must be inwardly motivated. Forming moral guidelines in the process of

training and professional activity depends on filling, illustrating of theoretical positions that are studied in the process of training. Basic legal postulates that a future lawyer must master can be filled with meaning, emotionally experienced in the process of reading that is correctly chosen and recommended taking into account profession, age and personal interest.

As a result of focused educational activity becomes positive professional worldview as a system of principles, views, values, ideals and persuasions, defining both attitude toward reality, general perception of the world and life positions, programs of professional activity of the future lawyers. Worldview appears to be a background of all behavioral reactions, acts and actions, i.e., self-expression. It makes itself felt not only in a spiritual sphere but also in practical life; it qualifies for expression of common to all humankind point of view and position. A positive professional does not simply assert its principles, but postulates them as imperatives.

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Ю. Г. Кожина

### **Из опыта формирования позитивного профессионального мировоззрения будущего юриста при обучении лингвистическим дисциплинам**

В современном обществе востребована подготовка юриста, обладающего объективным взглядом на действительность, критическим мышлением, пониманием своего профессионального предназначения, способного мобилизовать себя на преодоление трудностей, готового принимать решения независимо от внешних воздействий. Выбор нравственных ориентиров в постоянно изменяющихся социальных условиях определяется личностными смыслами, которые человек конструирует для себя в процессе учебы и профессиональной деятельности.

Педагогический процесс изучения лингвистических дисциплин помогает формировать представление о нравственной оценке деятельности человека, о личности как социальном явлении, формирует навык общения, опыт оценки психологических особенностей личности как в профессиональной деятельно-

сти, так и в личном общении. Учебный процесс, организованный в интерактивном обсуждении текстов, в формировании высказывания, дает возможность выразить отношение к прочитанному, воспитывает позитивное профессиональное мировоззрение будущего юриста.

Значимость чтения произведений классической литературы состоит в расширении мировоззрения, т. е. представление о мире современного человека соотносится с вневременными критериями, формируется представление о временах и народах, о путях развития России, катаклизмах ее исторической судьбы, углубляется восприятие основных гуманистических понятий — «Родина», «народ», «свобода», «право», «долг», «честь», «совесть», что важно для осознания и иллюстрирования юридических наук.

Формирование позитивного профессионального мировоззрения как системы принципов, взглядов, ценностей, идеалов и убеждений является результатом целенаправленной образовательной и воспитательной деятельности.